

EVENING BULLETIN.

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themselves the violators, and very flagrant violators too, of the right they plead in vindication of their treason. On the other hand, the regular authorities of Kansas, with the sanction of the Federal Government, expressly guarantee to the people of the Territory the free and complete exercise of the right to frame their own Constitution, and Governor Walker, fresh from the presence of the national Executive, calls upon the whole of them in the most honeyed and persuasive terms to come up and exercise it, without fear or reproach.

Why won't they go? They don't pretend to be afraid of either force or fraud. They have no apprehension whatever of the result. On the contrary, they boast that the Administration is secretly bending all its energies to make Kansas a free State, exactly what they want it to be. Why, then, do they raise the standard of rebellion on the eve of the peaceful consummation of their wishes? This is certainly an interesting question. They do it, ostensibly, because the Legislature under whose call the Constitutional Convention is to assemble is a "bogus" body, having, as they allege, been elected by outsiders; but, as they have uniformly recognized its legitimacy in regard to all subjects except that of slavery, and as their Governor, according to the telegraph, has even recommended the codification of its laws, this reason is manifestly a pretext, and a strangely contemptible one. What is the reason?

We don't think it requires many glances or very sharp eyes to perceive it. The Republicans, on the point of losing their shibboleth of "bleeding Kansas" through a stroke of party policy on the part of the Administration, evidently feel compelled to make the most of a vanishing "occupation." Unable much longer to turn the sufferings of Kansas to political account, they hope to inflict a blow upon the party which is about to ruin them by stealing their thunder that will at least prove some security for the future, if no indemnity for the past. They can't prevent Kansas from becoming a free State, if they would, but, on the sounding pretext of upholding the right of self-government, they can plunge it anew in civil war, and lay the evil at the door of the Democracy. And this they seem resolved to do. The bearing of the Topeka revolutionists and the language of their instigators in the North render no other inference possible.

But the gravity of the crisis is not diminished by the baseness of the motives which produce it. Far from it. Whatever may be Gov. Walker's private wishes as a partizan, it is nothing more than his plain duty as the lawful Governor of Kansas to crush the Topeka movement, and he will not be blameless if he doesn't. And when we consider that his private wishes as a partizan coincide with his duty, we may be tolerably sure that his duty will be performed. And if it is, there is room for the most serious apprehensions, and for little else. Nothing but the submission of the free State rebels to his authority promises to avert a hostile collision, and, unhappily, they have gone so far that the consequences of submission may seem more terrible than those of war to the knife. The country will await the next intelligence from Kansas with profound solicitude.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.] THE LAMB OF THE FOLD.

BY MRS. F. E. M. BROTHESON.

I know a fold, a happy fold,
Where household lambskins play,
Where joyous tones of childish mirth
Reecho through the day;
Love's smiling heaven above it bends,
Mirrored in silver streams,
And on its springing verdant turf
With radiant beauty gleams.

Within this fold the pattering sound
Of little feet are heard,
And many a curl of shining hair
By spring's soft breeze is stirred;
Unshadowed is each fair young brow,
Undimmed each flashing eye,
And life seems but a happy dream
As its glad hours go by.

It is the home of trusting love,
And as the lily prayer
Is murmured from the rosy lip
I deem the angels there;
No fairer trophy canst thou bear,
Oh, thou of shining wing,
Than the sweet prayer from childhood's lip,
A pure heart's offering.

Lambs, precious lambs, I love you all,
Far down within my heart
I keep each little form enshrined,
Of life so fair a part;
I keep the echo of each part;
The pressure of each hand,
The murmurings of each happy heart
Amid that household band.

I search my heart full oft to know
Whose image deepest lies,
Whose winning ways and gentle smiles
Seem clothed in loveliest guise,
And down, far down amid its depths
I find a blessed name,
One that, four happy months ago,
A cherub came to claim.

She is all gentleness and love,
And o'er her infant face
The native purity of heaven
Gleams with its rarest grace,
While the soft links of shining hair
Rest fondly on a brow
That in the better land will wear
No lovelier look than now.

When the baptismal wave gleamed
Upon her baby brow,
With look of love she gazed above,
Sealing the murmured vow,
As though she held communion sweet
With spirits fair and bright,
Who left awhile their radiant home
To bathe her soul in light.

Oh, cherubim and seraphim!
Be round her night and day,
And from the flowers that deck her path
Pluck every thorn away;
Keep her in unstained purity,
Our wee lamb of the fold,
And o'er her every path of life
Your guardian wings unfold.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1857.

BREAD BY MACHINERY.—A company, we understand, is about being formed to supply the cities of New York and Brooklyn with pure and wholesome bread, by means of the automatic ovens, kneading machines, and other mechanical apparatus, invented by H. Berdan, and similar to the mechanical bakery recently in operation in Brooklyn.

The company estimate that six automatic ovens will make as much bread in a day as the eight hundred common bakeries now existing in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; and that eighty per cent., at least, can be saved by the use of these automatic ovens and kneading machines.

The comparison in regard to expense between the making of bread by the Mechanical Bakery in Brooklyn and by the common method is glaringly in favor of the former. We give, as follows, the calculations:

The present bakeries pay, on an average, an annual rent of \$400 each, making for the 800 bakeries an annual rent of \$320,000.
Fuel, at the rate of 25 cents per day for each bakery, amounts annually to the sum of \$2,600,000.
Light for the 800 bakeries, at 20 cents per day, is annually \$400,000.
Allowing only two men and a boy to a bakery, equal to 2,000 men, at \$1.25 per day, is annually \$2,500,000.
The four items of rent, fuel, light, and labor, \$3,220,000.

The same items for doing the same work with six automatic ovens is as follows:

Interest on capital, \$250,000, at 7 per cent., \$17,500.
Rent for buildings for 6 ovens, \$5,000 each, \$30,000.
Fuel, \$30 per day, for engines and ovens, \$2,700,000.
Light, \$6 per day, for each oven, \$1,200,000.
Total for baking in the automatic ovens, \$3,217,500.

Difference in the expense of baking by the present system of the automatic ovens, \$1,076,000.

We learn that Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Chicago have already contracted for a supply of these ovens; and now New York is to be furnished with the same article.

THE END OF THE U. S. BANK.—Last week all the old books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, etc., that had been preserved on file as vouchers, in the long course of the immense business of the U. S. Bank, were sold in a heap, in Philadelphia, and purchased by a papermaker, to be reground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount is of correspondence, autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Clay, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Houston, Crockett, Cass, &c., all lie scattered, ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories, and, perchance, they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.—The trial of the persons charged with belonging to a society, the object of which was to upset the French Government, has just terminated. Thirty-nine were convicted and six were acquitted, but as the punishment on the men is light, varying from six months to three or four years imprisonment, it may be questioned whether the charge against them was really believed. The main support of Louis Napoleon is the army, and we see it announced by the organs of his Government that the peace footing this year is 600,000 men. It is still believed that Gen. Cavaignac and other leading Republicans, who were members of the Provisional Government in 1848, will become candidates for Paris at the approaching election. In the event of success, it will be interesting to know whether they will swear fidelity to the Emperor.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have been informed by one of the parties interested, that there is now being stored in the warehouses at San Francisco many hundreds of tons of gold bearing quartz to be shipped to New York as ballast in returning ships. The quartz is to be dissolved in water, in large quantities, and all the gold precipitated. The "liquid flint" thus accumulating in immense quantities is said to be very valuable, as a base, for building and ornamental purposes. The gentleman engaged in the above enterprise is a resident of California, and one of the most extensive operators there in quartz mining. He says, that, from his own experience and knowledge, not one-tenth of the gold is saved by any of the known processes in California. Hence his reasons for adopting Benjamin Harding's method of dissolving, &c., as above stated.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, held in Mount Sterling, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Joseph Bondurant, of Montgomery; G. W. Crawford, of Carter; D. B. Groom, of Clarke; John B. Payne, Jr., of Fayette; J. M. Nesbitt, of Bath; and D. K. Weis, of Greenup. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Richard Apperson, Esq., was elected President.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—Jefferson Davis, in his late speech at Jackson, Miss., mentioned, as an illustration of the vastness of our national domain, the fact that, during the four years of the late administration, more land was ceded by the General Government for internal improvement and other legitimate purposes than a third of France, and still we retain a public domain equal to the entire area of Europe.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY FAIR—Change of Time.—In consequence of the commencement exercises of Centre College occurring during the third week in September, the directors of this Association have been compelled to change the time for holding their fair to Tuesday, August 11.

The Government has tendered the directors of the Clay Monumental Association the use of the Newport brass band. This band is one of the best if not the very best in the United States, and it will greatly add to the other attractions of the coming 4th of July.

Major James Price, who was wounded in the difficulty in Clark County, which we noticed last week, is much better, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Peaches will be abundant in southern Illinois. A man near Jonesboro has a young orchard of 7,000 trees, which he hopes will yield a bushel each.

ANOTHER VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A number of men of Brunswick, Va., have formed themselves into a vigilance committee. The following resolutions were passed at the first meeting:

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance, composed of fifteen citizens of this county, be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to ferret out all Abolition agents and emissaries, and to use every exertion to bring these disturbers of the public peace to justice.

Resolved, That this meeting offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction in the courts of our county of any white person who may be found tampering with our slaves.

TOBACCO IN RICHMOND.—A letter from Richmond, Va., dated the 14th, says:

A meeting of commission merchants was held last evening to deliberate upon the irregularities in the existing mode of inspecting tobacco. Its object was chiefly to prevent the listing of tobacco before its arrival at the warehouses or in the city, and one of the resolutions adopted requested the inspectors to relinquish this practice at once. They also resolved to establish a Tobacco Exchange, and the duty of selecting a room for the purpose is confided to a committee of merchants.

THE EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—Names of the Graduates.—The official examination of the graduating class at West Point, which has been going on for the past two weeks, closed Monday evening with the announcement of its result, including the settlement of the relative rank of the different members, the distribution of the diplomas, and the recommendation of the graduates to promotion, in accordance with their merits as determined by the examination.

The following is a list of the graduating class, in the order of their proficiency as decided by the Board of Visitors, together with the military promotion for which they are recommended to the President:

Recommended by the Academic Board for promotion in Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoon, Mounted Rifleman, or Cavalry.

1. John C. Palfrey, 2. E. Porter Alexander, 3. E. Porter Alexander, 4. Henry M. Robert, 5. George C. Strong, 6. Halleck S. Putnam, 7. J. L. Kirby Smith, 8. William S. Smith, 9. Thomas G. Baylor, 10. George A. Kenel, 11. Thos. J. Berry, 12. Chas. H. Morris, 13. Oliver H. Fish, 14. Abraham C. Wilderick, 15. Chas. J. Walker, 16. Francis Beach, 17. Wm. Sinclair, 18. Augustus G. Robinson, 19. Sam'l W. Ferguson, 20. Marcus A. Read, 21. Edw'd B. Varnum, 22. Manning M. Kimmel, 23. Geo. A. Weeks, 24. John T. Magruder, 25. Geo. A. Cunningham, 26. Henry C. McNeil, 27. Ira W. Claffin, 28. Aug'us F. Cone, 29. Paul J. Quattlebaum, 30. John S. Marmaduke, 31. Geo. W. Holt, 32. Jos. S. Conrad, 33. Edward J. Conner, 34. Geo. Ryan, 35. Robert A. Anderson, 36. Chas. E. Farrand, 37. Thos. J. Lee, 38. Lafayette Peck.

Ordnance Artillery, Infantry, Dragoon, Mounted Rifleman, or Cavalry.

The mingled anxiety and pleasure with which each candidate for the reward of his four years of drill and study heard his name was naturally subjects of remark. Most of them, on coming forward to receive their diplomas, seemed more abashed than exultant at the distinction, notwithstanding the inspiring Marseillaise, which was played apparently to cover their ingenuous confusion. The student who obtained the highest honors had previously graduated at Harvard College, and is a son of John C. Palfrey, some years since a prominent Congressman from Massachusetts.

The graduates, after enjoying three months' furlough, enter in active employment and receive the pay of sub-lieutenants—\$30 a month.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, prepared by the cadets themselves. For about an hour the moon and stars were paled by the innumerable blazing rockets, which, after mounting at a great height, burst into a shower of stars, with an explosion that startled the echoes of the neighboring hills.

In the evening a ball was held at Roe's, without champagne or any of those stimulating appliances which are used to give vivacity to such occasions elsewhere.

This absence of jehobating refreshments, while it did not interfere with the gaiety of the occasion, was of material service to the young dancers, who performed their sun-rise evolutions on parade this morning in a manner that bespoke a most enviable exemption from the champagne headache of party-goers.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Private letters from a member of General Santa Anna's family state that this veteran and successful chief will return to Mexico and head a revolution within ninety days. Santa Anna's own manifesto discloses a design of this sort. At the head of his own party, which has never been entirely crushed, and aided by the Church and all who are discontented with the Common Government and hostile to the Constitutional Government, which is to be established in September, Santa Anna may again be favored by fortune, and perhaps carry into effect his scheme for re-establishing the empire under the guarantees of the Church and the army.

The election of a President, under the new constitution of Mexico, was in progress at the last dates, and it appeared probable that it would result in the choice of Gen. Comonfort. In September the new constitutional government is to be inaugurated. It is probable that Santa Anna intends to make his demonstration at or before that time.

Santa Anna is prepared to sell one-half of Mexico in order to obtain means to rule over the other. He would rather fight Mexicans than Apaches, and will, therefore, sell the whole country which is subject to Indian depredations, and throw in Lower California and Texas. Gen. Comonfort would, no doubt, anticipate him in this movement, but he is deterred by his own desire of alienating territory without the assent of Congress, from which it could not be obtained.

The question occurs whether Santa Anna in his expedition to Mexico is to be aided by Spain? It appears very probable that he is to have aid, directly or indirectly, from the Spanish naval and military forces in Cuba. This may be the substitute for the talked of Spanish invasion, and it may be a part of the scheme to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba, and perhaps to designate a Spanish prince as his successor in the empire.

The California papers state that in consequence of the extravagant price demanded by the Panama line for a passage, a number of parties, consisting both of gentlemen and ladies, have been formed for the purpose of returning across the plains. The overland route will be preferred hereafter, both as more economical and agreeable. Even if the Nicaragua transit should be reopened, it will be, no doubt, so controlled as to benefit the Panama monopoly.

I mentioned in my last that Gen. Walker had called upon the President, but not in relation to his affairs. It is stated, however, that he made a complaint of the interference of Capt. Davis, and that the President requested him to reduce it to writing.

ION.

Population of California.—A careful estimate, based on the latest returns of the local assessors, makes the population of California 507,067, of whom 332,380 are Americans, 65,000 Indians, 38,687 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Germans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and 15,000 other foreigners, besides 4,000 colored persons.

Rev. Matthew Lassiter, a resident of Napa valley, California, was recently tried and convicted on the charge of unlawfully uniting in marriage a lady under eighteen years of age. The jury found a verdict of "guilty," and fixed the damage at "two bits." The fine was paid by the husband.

The Syracuse Courier says the pocket of Dr. Thompson was robbed of \$20,000 at a coffee-house in that city on Tuesday. A fellow who was supposed to have been the perpetrator of the robbery left in the cars almost immediately afterward.

It is rumored in London that Sir Robert Peel wildly and rashly bet on his own horse Antoin, at the recent Derby races, for £70,000, and is in the state that might be expected in consequence.

THE TOMB OF TASSO.—The genial and accomplished foreign correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, under date of Rome, May 8th, 1857, describes the final inurning of the ashes of the poet Tasso as follows:

After moldering undisturbed for 262 years under the simple slab placed over them by the pious monks of St. Onofrio, whose kindly ministrations so late as last hours, the remains of the poet Tasso were at last transferred to the long-projected tomb provided for them in a new chapel of the same sanctuary. The noteworthy solemnity was performed on the anniversary of his death in presence of a large commission of civil, ecclesiastical, and academic dignitaries, under the superintendence of Prince Orsini, Senator of Rome. Archbishop Bedini conducted the religious rites, the crowded church was clothed in deep mourning, and numerous symbols of the virtues of the poet were fully displayed in a sumptuous catafalco raised in the midst of the nave. The old leaden coffin containing the remains was so much decayed that it was raised with difficulty; but the poetic ashes were carefully transferred to the appointed urn, which also holds a certified memorandum of the ceremonial in a glass tube, and deposited in the monument.

This memorial of Italy's most charming poet was conceived some thirty years ago by the sculptor Fabris, whose unflinching zeal has finally achieved it with the tardy aid of the present Pope and some other sovereigns. The chapel is rich with illustrative inscriptions in Latin, marble, cornices, &c. The frescoes recall such incidents as the complimentary public reception accorded to him on his last visit to Rome, his subsequent presentation to Clement VIII. in the Vatican, when the laurel crown was decreed to him—"that from you it may receive as much honor as in times past it has conferred on others"—and the administration of the Papal benediction on the dying man, surrounded by the sympathizing fathers of the monastery. This crowning scene of a sorrowful life superseded the appointed coronation in the Capitol. The monument symbolizes both his faith and his vocation. On a broad base, covered with bas-relief portraits of his most eminent friends, rises a richly inscribed niche containing a portrait statue leaning against the trunk of a laurel—which a fond father early fancied would become green again for the glory of his son—in the glowing moment of invoking celestial aid for the opening epic in his hand—

O heavenly muse that not with fading bays
Gleeseth the brow, &c.

The "blessed virgin," accompanied by a choir of angels, sheds her benediction upon the undertaking from the marble clouds which surround the statue mausoleum. The academicians subsequently had quite another celebration of the anniversary in the amphitheater near Tasso's oak, consisting of a discourse, recitations from his poetry, and an original hymn by Madame Mille, quite worthy of the occasion. I should be glad to give you a translation, but no one not intimately familiar with the nice and mingling shades of meaning—the extreme delicacy of the diction and the prosody, which harmonize exquisitely with the passion and imagery they clothe—can transfer all the mother-of-pearl tints of Italian poetry; or unite the nice links of harmony in a language, the untractable parts of whose prosody are founded upon principles so different from those of our own.

Tasso has been singularly fortunate as an author. Though rendered miserable through life in consequence of unrequited passion, he enjoyed the fullest measure of contemporary admiration, and time, which subverts all partial awards, has confirmed his, so that his works continue to receive their full portion of appreciation. If not the first among the literary Italians in native endowments, he was confessedly superior to any of them in personal and intellectual accomplishments. He was thoroughly learned in all the learning of his time; and Voltaire, who disparaged Dante, thought that if he had not been the Homer, he might have been the Plato or Galileo of the age.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE REV. G. GORDON.—This Rev. gentleman need not have the fidgets. There are more important things in the world than he is, which require attention. He is thirsting for martyrdom, and he shall have it. His gross statements of what he says has been admitted are disgraceful to him as a man, to say nothing of him as a religious teacher.

T. S. BELL.

Capt. Abram Buford, of Woodford, has accepted the Chief Marshalship of the day upon the 4th of July next, the day set apart for the laying of the corner stone of the Clay Monument, and we heartily congratulate him on the honor, and the Directory of the Association upon this fact. Capt. Buford is an old and experienced military officer, having served in the army of the United States for a number of years, and we know of no gentleman in Kentucky who is better calculated to take charge of a large body of men upon an occasion of this kind. He enters upon his duties with all that enthusiasm and earnestness which are so eminently characteristic of his nature, and our readers may rest assured that he will do all that one man can do to make the ceremonies of the 4th pass off in a manner worthy of Kentucky and of the illustrious statesman in whose honor they will be performed. The people of this section of the State are deeply anxious that upon this day, upon this august and suggestive funeral occasion should be such a character as to render its memory ineffaceable with all those who witness it, and we assure them that Capt. Buford is the man to effect this desired result if he can be effected at all.

P. S. The Captain will make the Phoenix Hotel his headquarters from this time until the 4th, and will constantly devote himself to the duties of his position.—*Lex. Obs.*

Further Excitement in Richmond.—The Richmond Dispatch states that rumors were circulated on Saturday in that city to the effect that an attack was to be made on the city jail at night, with the design of taking out Thomas J. Hardy and subjecting him to the punishment laid down in the code of Judge Lynch. A report that the child who was brutally assaulted was dead added to the excitement and gave rise to apprehensions that a violent demonstration would take place. Accordingly, the entire regiment of military was ordered to assemble at the jail to prevent disorder if need be by the method adopted recently at Washington. A considerable number of persons congregated about the jail at night, most of them led thither by motives of curiosity, and a large proportion being boys, but nothing of a warlike nature was apparent. The Mayor, however, read the riot act and commanded the crowd to disperse, an order which was obeyed without unnecessary delay.

A Pocket Knife Swallowed by a Child.—In the family of Mr. John Hill, of Skowhegan, some two weeks since, a two-bladed knife was missing, and no one could imagine its whereabouts. The members of the family being in their usual health, no one was suspected of having eaten a "jack knife." Last week, a little child, a little more than a year old, passed the veritable knife from its bowels, minus the bone handle which had been digested. What is most singular, the child retained its general health, and without any apparent inconvenience, passed this knife through all the intestinal passages with rivets bare and projecting. We have seen the knife and can assure our readers that we have the best vouchers for the jack knife story.

Skowhegan Telegraph.

Kissing at the Cars.—The Loudest Yet.—Friends are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances upon the arrival of the passenger trains at this as well as at all station houses. It was only the other day that a young gentleman rushed through a crowd toward a lady, seized her hand and gave her a hearty kiss, the smack of which sounded above—We were going to say the ding of bells; but it's enough to state that the report startled a country lass hard by, who exclaimed to her fellow: "Massy, Joshi what on airth's gev way on the keers?"

Providence Post.

Cholera vs. Drink.—At the time the cholera was so bad in Prague, Dr. R. was called out of a warehouse suddenly to see a patient. At the time he entered the sick room the family physician did the same. The two doctors found their patient in a strong perspiration, and put both their hands under the bed clothes, in order to feel his pulse, but they could not get him or each other. "He has the cholera!" cried Dr. X. "No such thing!" said the other, "he's only drunk!"

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MISSRS. EDITORS: Being about to leave the city under an engagement of some standing to be absent a couple of weeks, I have a parting word for our revisionist friends. Evidently these men have come to be possessed with the idea that their names are exceedingly formidable—hence their eagerness to have a tilt with everything; a spirit that sooner or later is always destined to meet with discomfiture and disgrace. What could be more gratuitous than their coarse, arrogant, and vindictive assault on my little harmless notice of Dr. Judd's Review? Promptly, at first, came their eager replies, waxing longer and longer on the astonished ear. The gentlemen have now, however, taken a breathing spell of a week—it may be that they have retired from the contest. Let us improve the lull in the storm to take our bearing and find out where we are.

As this may be the winding up of the discussion, I beg leave to call public attention to some admissions and also to some revelations which the gentlemen have made.

First, they admit that Dr. Judd, like Dr. Maclay, stood fair up to the time of his difficulty with the Secretary of the Bible Union.

I give the gentlemen no credit for this admission, for it is but half the truth. Letters from Messrs. Bell, Campbell, Everts, and Edmunds, as published by Dr. Judd, show that the Louisville Revisionists held on convulsively to Dr. Judd for one month and eleven days after his dismissal by the Bible Union, and until he tore himself away from them. In relation, therefore, to Dr. Judd, our Louisville Revisionists differ slightly from the fox in the fable. He thought badly of his grapes because he couldn't get them; they think badly of Dr. Judd because they couldn't hold on to him.

Secondly, the gentlemen admit, though not very gracefully, that for the translation of a certain class of words (including baptizo and other controverted terms) the Bible Union has violated its own solemn pledge by prescribing one rule for Immersionists and another for non-Immersionists. We offer no comment on this admission.

Thirdly, the gentlemen though pointedly interrogated have not denied that the Bible Union has in its service as a reviewer a scholar who could and did in sober discourse write for English the words, "masculinity," "femininity," "objectional," &c.

Oh, ye English translators! ye compeers of Milton and Bacon and Shakespeare, ye did your work pretty well, but ye were deficient in *ethical science*, but rejoice now, for help has come to you at last.

But our defenders of revision have made some revelations as well as some admissions, which we think worth preserving.

First, they have revealed to us their own want of ability and fidelity both as defenders of revision and as managers of revision. This I am aware is a grave charge, and that good and sufficient proof alone will vindicate the making of it. I now propose to furnish just that kind of proof. Let it be borne in mind that I charge upon these gentlemen a want of ability and fidelity both as *defenders* and as *managers* of revision.

1st. They have proven their weakness and insincerity by denouncing in me that of which they are notoriously guilty themselves. For instance, they denounce my anonymous notice of Dr. Judd's Review in the strongest terms—I am a coward, bush-fighter, skulker, sneak, &c. They say of revisionists: "They do not make assaults on any one nor upon anything under the cloak of the coward, the anonymous. They take their station openly and fairly before the public."

Now we might pity the weakness of this display which they make of themselves, were we not compelled to *despise* its insincerity. I need not allude again to the anonymous Revisionist report, perversion, and endorsement as perverted, of Dr. Everts's speech. I need not refer to the frequent anonymous Revision puffs with which all are familiar. I prefer *larger game*, and therefore charge home directly upon the whole Revision enterprise, that SECRESY, in all its more important practical operations (except the raising of money), is its deliberate, settled, and well-known policy. Now, gentlemen, when you denounce me for secrecy in the matter of my notice, and claim for Revisionists that "they take their station openly and fairly before the public," you thereby proclaim your own folly and duplicity, as it were, from the house-top. Nay, more: you ruthlessly uncover the very nakedness of the darling enterprise which you profess to defend, and invite the public gaze to the foul exposure.

Further evidence of a want of ability and fidelity in these men is at hand, but want of time compels me to pass it over. I cannot, however, wholly pass over Dr. Bell's brief paragraph in the Bulletin of Saturday, the 13th. Reader, did you ever know a blusterer that was good for anything? Be pleased, then, to look over this paragraph, from its blustering caption to its blustering conclusion, and tell us if you would feel safe in trusting the author of it in any position which would be likely to try a man's soul!

Look at its misrepresentations. I had not charged Dr. Bell at all with writing the anonymous notice of Dr. Everts's speech, and therefore could not have charged him "falsely" in that respect. The issue, if any, is between Dr. Everts and myself; why does Dr. Bell take it up without seeing Dr. Everts? Why, if he saw Dr. Everts, does he write as if he had not seen him? Why, in the true style of a *special pleading dodger*, does he narrow down his disclaimer to the writing of that particular anonymous report, when he had just been straining himself almost to dislocation in assuming attitudes of eloquent horror at "the anonymous" in general? Quem deus perdat, demerit.

2d. We have from these gentlemen also an important revelation [see Journal of the 10th] as to the ability and fidelity of the *New York Revision Managers*. It is this. Dr. Judd, we are told, "trumped up a pretended claim for \$1,000 upon the Bible Union," and although it was a "scandalous bill," a "vile pretence," Dr. Cone and his co-managers "paid it by a contribution from their own pockets." Spencer Cone, heading the subscription with \$250. From that moment Spencer Cone predicted that the Bible Union were to have trouble with O. B. Judd.

Here, reader, is the case, somewhat abbreviated, which our Louisville Revisionists present with their implied approbation in defence of their co-Revisionists of New York. Truly has it been said—

"To be weak is miserable
Doing or suffering."

Then we are to believe that Dr. Cone and his associate managers, from an unmanly fear of a public contest, submitted to a levy of black mail to the tune of \$1,000. But this is not all. From the same unworthy motive they permitted the consummate villain who exacted this black mail, *knowing him to be such*, to continue to occupy a high place in the service of the Bible Union! This, reader, is the defence which Dr. Bell & Co. of Louisville have put forth in behalf of the Revisionists of New York.

For my part, I prefer to believe Dr. Judd's account, because it is intrinsically more probable, and, at the same time, infinitely more creditable to Dr. Cone, as well as to himself, and not a whit more creditable to any of the other parties concerned.

J. "WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

BRIDGES & CO.,
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CAWTHON'S
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR
BY THE SINGLE BARREL OR QUANTITY ALWAYS
ON HAND AT THE
BROADWAY MILLS.

Ben. F. Cawthon.
Magazines for July.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for July (price of each 20c.).
J18 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

SOFT HATS.—We are this morning in receipt of a large stock of Soft Hats for men, boys and youths, of the different styles, qualities, and colors, and for sale cheap.
FEATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
J18 j&b 455 Main st.

"An old friend says: 'For ten years I have bought my stationery, and school books, such as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers, grammars and dictionaries, primers and spellers, arithmetics and histories, my blank memorandum and pass books, copy and ciphering books, letter, cap, and note paper, business and note envelopes, slates and slate pencils, playing cards and bonnet boards, ink and inkstands, steel pens and pen-holders of C. Hagan & Co., 507 Main street, between Third and Fourth.' It's the place to get your money back. Uniform low prices, excelled by no other house. Quantities sold to suit purchasers and every satisfaction guaranteed and rendered to customers. Grocery, confectionery, and drug houses, who buy to sell again, will consult their own interest by giving Hagan & Co. a call. j8 blm

"We invite the attention of our readers to the very rich stock of jewelry and fine watches of Messrs. F. Yeiser & Co., on Fourth street, under the National Hotel. It being their intention to close their business in Louisville, they offer their entire stock at cost. Certainly this renders their store very attractive. It will be seen from their card in another column that they request an early payment of accounts due them. j8 blm

TRY IT AND SEE.—If there is any person in the whole range of our paper who has never had occasion to test the virtue of Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, he should immediately purchase a twenty-five cent bottle and be convinced of its utility. For the cure of Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Old Sores, Tetters, Rheumatism, &c., it is the most popular remedy now in use, and is equally popular in diseases of horses. For the cure of Sweeney, Scratches, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Mogs, Swellings, &c., it is unrivaled.

The Oriental Life Liniment is put up in three different sized bottles and sold at twenty-five, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle. Principal depot, 96 Third street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by dealers everywhere. m28 j&b&d&w

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER, FANCY, AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We would invite the attention of ladies, especially those visiting our city in search of the latest styles of all kinds of fancy dry goods, to the stock at the house of G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets. In order to reduce his stock previous to making his fall purchases, he will offer from this date until the close of the season his entire stock of fancy silks, berege, grenadine and organdy robes, silk and lace mantillas, embroideries and lace goods, organdy and jaconet muslins, bereges and tissues, parasols, &c., at greatly reduced prices. His stock of the above goods cannot be excelled in point of variety, style, and elegance by that of any other southern or western house. Ladies will find it to their interest before making their purchases to examine the goods at this house.

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
June 18 dj&bt&wj2

DYSPEPSIA AND DERILITY CURED.—Theodore Frank, Esq., of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad office, says:

"For years I have been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia." j20 j&b&ed3&wj1

COAL! COAL! COAL!
THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the corner of NINTH and GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pocahontas and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price. Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. mar 8 j&b&ism J. S. ROBB.

PICTURES.
477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS'S GALLERY.
feb 13 daly may 38 bty

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, directly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or impure cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTLY OF OLD OR RECENT DATE effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a strict cure exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of immoderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. *ad libitum*
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening. on week

GREAT BARGAINS

Rich Foreign and American Dry Goods.

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PREPARATORY to going East, will from this day offer their entire stock of Rich

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1857.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members except Messrs. Browning and Semple.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a duplicate appointment of John Barbee to sell 518 water bonds and his duplicate receipt therefor, which was received and ordered to be filed.

The city engineer submitted a report on the sewer at the northeast corner of Commercial and Water streets, which was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The city engineer submitted a plan and specifications for a sewer from Grove and Water streets to low water, which was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The report of the superintendent of the workhouse for the month of May, 1857, was presented and referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

The report of John Austin, sexton of the Western Cemetery, from the 1st to the 14th of June, 1857, was received and filed.

Mr. Huston presented a petition from the Portland Fire Co., asking the erection in Portland of a suitable engine house, which was read and referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Kendall presented a petition asking the passage of an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Hancock street, between Gray and Broadway, which was referred to the street committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Weaver presented a petition from the Portland Baptist Church, praying to be released from the payment of a claim for bowldering of the street adjoining their lot, which was read and referred to the street committee of the Western District.

Mr. Pope presented a petition to have closed the alley between Third and Fourth streets, lying 200 feet north of Breckinridge street, which was read, and, on leave, Mr. Pope presented "an ordinance to close the alley extending from Third to Fourth streets, and lying at the distance of 200 feet north of Breckinridge street," which was read, and referred to the street committee of the Western District, with leave to report; and afterwards Mr. Weaver, from said committee, reported said ordinance without amendment, and the same was referred to the revision committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

W. K. Thomas \$250 for keeping the Watch-House, per contract.

W. K. Thomas \$38 50 for repairs to the Jail.

Dr. A. H. Bryan \$140 70 for Coroner's fees.

Hite & Small \$10 87 for carpets furnished Circuit Court room.

J. H. Monahan \$18 for furniture furnished Circuit Court in 1854.

James Deally \$5 45 for repairs to the Court House.

Street hands of the Eastern district \$229 82, expenses from 29th of May to June 11, 1857.

Street hands of the Western district \$281 44, expenses from the 14th to the 29th of May, 1857.

Street hands of the Western district \$363 52, expenses from the 29th of May to June 11, 1857.

E. P. Rousseau \$115 for digging and walling a well at the corner of Green and Shelby streets.

M. W. Reed \$42 for building a wooden sewer under Water street, between First and Second streets.

Geo. Meadows \$50 70 for interlocking plates.

Thomas Sparks \$5 for repairs to Second street bridge.

Wm. H. Stokes \$625 for hose furnished Lafayette Fire Company.

Brawner & Hall \$135 for stone work at Kentucky Engine House.

Hook and Ladder Company \$200, balance due said company for the year 1856.

Hospital \$854 53, expenses for May, 1857.

Imhouse \$617 70, expenses for May, 1857.

Geo. Hess \$52 for coffins furnished paupers.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Street Inspector of the Western district to repair the sewer that drains the Hope Distillery pond where it crosses Joseph Gault's lumber-yard, which was adopted.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, was discharged from the further consideration of petitions from Dennis and Morgan McSweeney asking for huckster licenses.

Mr. Baird presented a petition from F. Stocks, asking that he be allowed to transfer his stall in Market No. 1 to A. J. Powers and F. Baub, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works with leave to report.

Mr. Shanks, from said committee, reported a resolution granting the prayer of the petitioner, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern district, reported "an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Market, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern district, to whom was referred a petition therefor, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Walnut, between Clay and Shelby streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western district, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's appropriation for grading, paving, and curbing Fifteenth street from Market to Jefferson street, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall, from the Committee on Wharf, was discharged from the further consideration of a petition from Henry Dent, asking the General Council to refund him \$85, being money paid on account of wharf.

Mr. Shanks, from the Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred a petition for a market house south of Broadway and between Third and Eighth streets, reported a resolution authorizing the engineer to report a plan and estimated cost of same, which was adopted.

Mr. Newman, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of Western District, reported resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, to-wit:

John Weber, tavern, on Main, between Buchanan and Cabell st.

Dirk & Dohler, coffee-house, on Market, between First and Brook;

Chas. Shuster, coffee-house, on Market, between First and Second st.;

Dan'l McSweeney, tavern, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston st.;

Phil. Gerlach, coffee-house, on Market, between Shelby and Campbell st.;

Henry Denhard, coffee-house, corner of First and Jefferson st.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing Phil. Brockheimer to change his coffee-house license to a tavern license, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, appropriating \$290 per month to the board of underwriters for the purpose of manning the steam fire-engine recently purchased, which was adopted.

Mr. Baird, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, on leave, reported an ordinance establishing the rates of license for taverns and coffee-houses in the city of Louisville, which was read and rejected.

Afterwards Mr. Craig moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said ordinance was rejected, which motion was laid on the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Newman, Overall, and Weaver—6.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to purchase 3 horses and necessary attachments for the steam fire-engine, which was adopted.

Mr. Kendall, on leave, presented a claim of \$5, in favor of J. P. Davidson, for room rent, at the June election, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kendall, on leave, presented a claim of \$3 75, in favor of H. D. Moore, for services as Watchman at the City Workhouse, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two Boards assembled, when the Louisville Journal and Louisville Anzeiger were elected City Printers for the ensuing year, when Mr. Gilliss offered the following protest:

I, Joseph Gilliss, hereby protest against the election, by the General Council, of Philip Deane, as one of the City Printers, for the reason that his paper is published in a foreign language, and cannot be read by one-tenth of the citizens of Louisville, and, further, that the American people are satisfied with their own language, and do not desire to establish another.

Mr. Huston concurred in the above protest.

Mr. Nathaniel Dubois was elected Quartermaster to the City Workhouse for the ensuing year.

On motion, the Joint Session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Gilliss, on leave, introduced an ordinance to grade, pave, and curb the sidewalks on the east side of Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and a motion to refer the same to the Street Committee of Western District was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Craig, Huston, Shanks, and Weaver—4.

Nays—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Muir, Newman, Overall, Pope, and Sargeant—10.

When, on motion, said ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Muir, Newman, Overall, Pope, and Sargeant—12.

Nays—Messrs. Shanks and Weaver—2.

Mr. Kendall, on leave, introduced a resolution "granting the use of the room over the Lafayette engine-house to the Falls City Guards, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department."

Mr. Muir, on leave, reported a resolution directing the Auditor, whilst auditing claims against the city, to accompany such certificate with a statement of the amount which such claimant may owe the city, which was adopted.

Mr. Muir, from the Finance Committee, on leave, reported a resolution allowing J. Wood \$140 for services in the Auditor's office, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Muir, Newman, Overall, Pope, and Sargeant—11.

Nays—Messrs. Shanks and Weaver—2.

An ordinance, regulating the transportation of wagons, drays, and other vehicles by the ferry boats passing from Louisville to Jeffersonville, Indiana, was read, rule suspended, and adopted.

Mr. Newman, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries in the Western District, on leave, reported a resolution allowing John Rapp to withdraw the money paid by him for a tavern license, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shanks, on leave, introduced a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to repair the gutters on the west side of Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, on leave, introduced a resolution directing the Engineer to report a plan and cost of a sewer at the mouth of Beargrass creek, 100 feet long, which was adopted.

Mr. Huston introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract for the grading and paving of Eighteenth street, from High street to Portland avenue, said work having been previously ordered, which was adopted.

An ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from Preston to Shelby street, having passed this Board, was returned from the Board of Aldermen amended by striking out "Shelby" and inserting "Jackson" street, which amendment was concurred in and said ordinance adopted as amended.

The Board of Aldermen having passed a substitute to a resolution of this Board requiring the Street Inspector of the Western District to repair the alley in the rear of the residence of J. B. McIlvain, on Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, on motion the substitute was rejected.

A resolution having passed this Board authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase School Bonds, the same was returned from the Board of Aldermen with "an ordinance authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase City Bonds" as a substitute, which was received in lieu of the resolution, and read once, rule suspended, and adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's appropriation for grading and paving the sidewalks on both sides of Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, L. H. King contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's appropriation for grading, paving, and curbing Main street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth, John Keegan contractor, which was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen requesting the Mayor to communicate to the Governor of Kentucky the facts in relation to the fines imposed for selling liquor without license in 1855, and requesting the Governor not to remit or further respite said fines without a full knowledge of all the facts, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Muir, Newman, Overall, Pope, Sargent, and Shanks—11.

Nays—Messrs. Baird and Weaver—2.

Mr. Craig moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to contract for the extension of Market house No. 5, at a cost not exceeding \$3,500, which motion carried, and the same was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

A report from the Engineer, in relation to what he did not say about the bowlder stones on Portland avenue, with a report thereon from the Board of Aldermen, was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Baird, on leave, reported a resolution requesting the Mayor to procure a block of Kentucky marble, and have the same suitably inscribed as a donation to the Washington Monument, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

"An ordinance" to be opened Thompson street in the town of Portland was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to alter the contracts with the pump contractors, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to contract for 500 feet of hose, and one four wheel horse carriage, for the Washington fire company, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee Western District, on leave, reported a resolution authorizing the Street Inspector Western District to repair the Salt river road, where it crosses the Portland Railroad, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and said resolution adopted.

Mr. Newman, on leave, presented a petition from L. Eisenman, to erect hay scales on Main street above Campbell, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, and thereupon the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Probable Arrest of General Walker.—Commodore Vanderbilt had a *capias* issued for the arrest of Gen. Walker, charged with having combined with Messrs. C. K. Garrison and Charles Morgan, to break up the necessary Transatlantic line. The Commodore is, of course, well aware that General Walker's pocket must be completely empty. He has had the writ issued as a matter of form. The effect of the writ, though not pecuniarily remunerative to the Commodore, will probably compel the General to show himself before a New York court.

N. Y. Times.

The entertainment of the National Opera Troupe at Concert Hall last night was, as we predicted, eminently successful. The young gentlemen composing the band sing not only very finely, but with great accuracy. The instrumental music was also executed with much precision. Mr. Gardirir has a splendid voice. The attendance was quite large.

The body of the child of Mr. S. Anger has been found floating in the river opposite Utica, by Mr. Simms, who took charge of it. Information has been sent to Mr. Anger to that effect.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Loss of Life.—Whirlwind in New York—Singular Phenomena.—Several violent whirlwinds visited different parts of the State of New York last Saturday, causing great damage to dwellings and fences, and destroying some lives. The following we abridge from the Utica Herald, of Monday last:

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noticed the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extending from the heavens nearly to the earth, whence it seemed to descend almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until a peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. This remarkable and tunnel-like column of cloudy mist passed over the city about 4 o'clock, and was marked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, buzzing noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield. It soon passed from sight, and was followed by a violent gust of wind, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or of its destructive power.

At Mr. N. Budlong's the mysterious agency settled the trees, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road; next the well house of Mrs. Richardson, which was standing directly in the path of the wind, was struck by it, and the earth, was demolished, and quite a number of trees in her orchard were destroyed; the path of destruction then tended in a direct line to the South-east, as marked by numerous prostrated trees and riddled houses until it approached the Baptist parsonage house, occupied by Mr. John Warren.

Mr. Simms informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about 4 o'clock and saw the approach of a cloud, which as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his older children, and called to his wife to take the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant in her arms, was rushing towards the cellar door when the house was struck. The whole frame work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire wood work above the first floor was carried off in a moment, and the roof fell in a perfect ruin, while the first floor with the sloopers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned roof-like over the heads of the inmates.

Within two of the children, remained in the cellar enclosure, without injury; Mrs. Warren was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost dead, and her clothing and hair so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour of the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet with a few scratches on its face and arms. The mother's body to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds she received in the common wreck. Her recovery from the effects of the shock is not without any injury. The dwelling was two stories, 18x26 feet, and was built of brick. In rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, 25x35 feet, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in order of destruction were several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road and demolished a large barn, belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, and a substantial element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing the timbers in all directions. The timbers were taken up by an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and deposited it at least eight feet from the barn. A building belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed without any injury to the inmates. About eighty rods further on in a direct line, a smaller barn belonging to the same gentleman was demolished, and what is a singular circumstance, the material of which it was constructed is to be found anywhere.

Shivered boards and timbers alone attest its previous existence. A single or two torn rafters of the roof indicate how narrowly it escaped destruction.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and a few scattered timbers were observed resting on the ground. It, however, seemed to have released its hold on the earth soon after leaving the surface of Mr. B. for it was easily seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its local shape. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at a field saw the strange apparition approach, and took to flight, and the wind, which was blowing from the north, seemed to raise from the earth in four or five miles from the time it was first seen, and the evidences before us of its existence in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a few minutes, and it passed on. It is not known, in a direct line, in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this way, and the rule presented is certainly fearful to behold.

The following is from the Oswego Times:

A Terrible Whirlwind—Probable Loss of Life—Buildings Unroofed—Trees Uprooted—Barns, Sheds, and Tree-tops Flying through the air—Immense Loss of Property—The corn supposed to have struck.

During the prodigious storm, one of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds we have ever heard of visited, in the town of Oswego, the residence of Mr. Peter Simmons.

The tornado commenced at a point five miles south-west of the city, near the residence of Mr. Peter Simmons. It moved in a direct line towards the city, and was observed rising with immense force; the noise was heard as a rumbling report of a cannon, and was heard at a considerable distance. The wind seems to have leaped from the clouds, and was felt as a powerful blast. It struck a barn belonging to Mr. Simmons, and was taken off, and fragments, boards, shingles, and pieces of rafters strewn all about the place.

The whirlwind passed on and next struck the dwelling house of Mr. James Cole, tore out the gable end and took up the building, actually turning it half round on its foundation. Incredible as it may seem, it is a fact, and the front door of the house which formerly opened to the street, now opens into a lot adjoining the yard. Mr. Cole, in a direct line, in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this way, and the rule presented is certainly fearful to behold.

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A Terrible Whirlwind—Probable Loss of Life—Buildings Unroofed—Trees Uprooted—Barns, Sheds, and Tree-tops Flying through the air—Immense Loss of Property—The corn supposed to have struck.

During the prodigious storm, one of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds we have ever heard of visited, in the town of Oswego, the residence of Mr. Peter Simmons.

The tornado commenced at a point five miles south-west of the city, near the residence of Mr. Peter Simmons. It moved in a direct line towards the city, and was observed rising with immense force; the noise was heard as a rumbling report of a cannon, and was heard at a considerable distance. The wind seems to have leaped from the clouds, and was felt as a powerful blast. It struck a barn belonging to Mr. Simmons, and was taken off, and fragments, boards, shingles, and pieces of rafters strewn all about the place.

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